GARDEN THEATRE-8-Chimmie Fadden. GARRICK THEATRE-8:30-Mrs. Ponderbury's Past GRAND OPERA HOUSE-S-A Milk White Flag. ARLEM OPERA HOUSE-8:15-The Night Clerk. HERALD SQUARE THEATRE-8:10-The Heart

HOYT'S THEATRE-8:30-A Black Sheep. IRVING PLACE THEATRE—8:15—Glueck bei Frauen. KOSTER & BIAL'S—8:15—Vaudeville. LYCEUM THEATRE—2—8—The Benefit of the Doubt. METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE-8-Die Walkure. OLYMPIA THEATRE-8:15-Vaudeville. PALMER'S THEATRE-8:15-Christopher, Ja

CTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE-Vaudeville STANDARD THEATRE-8:15-The Strange Adventures of

STAR THEATRE-8:15-County Fair.

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# New-York Daily Tribrne

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY. THURSDAY, JANUARY 16, 1896.

## SIXTEEN PAGES

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-It has been definitely decided that from Paris says that ex-Prime Minister Floquet te Aving - Reginald Windsor Sackville, seventh Earl De-La-Warr, and brother of Lord Sackville, ex-Minister to Washington, died in

CONGRESS.-Both branches in session. Senate: Messrs. Mills and Peffer spoke in advocacy of the free coinage of silver. = Debate on the Pension Appropriation bill continued.

DOMESTIC.-Both houses of the Legislature passed the bill transferring the dependent insane of New-York City to the care of the State; the Senate referred the Chamber of Commerce Sunday Liquor Selling bill to the Committee on Taxation, which is believed to be hostile to it. Joseph Benson Foraker was formally chosen United States Senator by the Ohio Legislature to succeed Calvin S. Brice. === Senator Allison was nominated for his fifth term by the Republican caucus of the Iowa Legislature, - Wesley C. Rippey, who shot John W. Mackay, a few years ago, died in San Francisco. - Delegat Frank J. Cannon and Arthur Brown were nominated for United States Senators by the Republican Legislative caucus in Utah.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.-The formal notice of the dissolution of the syndicate was issued by J. P. Morgan & Co. = The new home of the Clearing House was dedicated. - The congregation of the Brick Church unanimously reregignation of Dr. McIlvaine was accepted. Harvard, Columbia, Cornell and the University nered boat race: Yale may enter a crew. == James Clark, an insurance broker of this city. is believed to have committed suicide on a Sound steamer. = The annual meeting of the University Settlement Society was held, Seth Low presiding. = The National Academy of Design voted down the proposition to amalgamate with several other kindred organizations. == Stocks were strong at fractional gains

THE WEATHER-Forecast for to-day: Fair. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 30 degrees; lowest, 24; average, 26%.

Both the Senate and the Assembly acted favorably yesterday on the bill transferring the insane of this city to the care of the State, and also on the bill authorizing the city to issue bonds for the payment of the taxes due the State for the general support of the insane. In a day or two these measures will come before Mayor Strong for approval. We presume it is not necessary at this time to remind him of the mistake which he made last year in taking no action on the bill turning over the city's insane to the State. Undoubtedly he will approve the bills just passed very soon after they reach his desk.

The attitude of the State Senate on the ques tion of liquor-selling on Sunday was incidentally disclosed by the debate which occurred yesterday and by the succeeding vote. The question was whether the bill prepared by the Chamber of Commerce and the Excise Reform Association, providing for a vote of the people of New York, Brooklyn and Buffalo on the opening of saloons on Sunday, should be referred to the Committee on Taxation or to that on Cities. The Democrats wanted it to go to the latter, and Mr. Pavey and Mr. Ford voted with them, but the proposition was defeated by a vote of 29 to 11. This apparently means that there will be no action by this Legislature on the Sunday liquor

The New-York Clearing House is to be con gratulated on the completion of its new home and the auspicious circumstances under which it took possession yesterday. On such an occa-

one reference should be made to the conspicuous services which this solid institution has rendered to the business and commercial world in States. That is the spirit in which it was contimes of storm and stress. The Clearing House represents sixty-six leading banks. It has always been conservative, and in more than forty years has added only fifteen banks to its membership. It believes that strength does not lie chiefly in numbers, but rather in character and stability. Still, in the new building it has had German Emperor's ill-considered message to illy destroyed by the use of narrow tires on regard for the future, and has made provision for the representatives of 125 banks.

One of the ideas which Mr. Blaine hoped to carry out through the agency of the Pan-American Conference seems likely to take practical form in the course of the next two weeks. This is the establishment of a permanent commission to bring about closer political and commercial relations between the Central and South American republics and the United States. The commission is to be composed of the Ministers representing the several countries interested at Washington, and it is understood that all the countries look favorably on the plan, although formal action has thus far been taken only by Brazil. The Pan-American Conference did not accomplish the purpose for which it was convened, mainly because of the opposition of Chili to the projects brought forward. There is reason to believe that Chili has experienced a change of heart, and that the plan now under consideration will receive its hearty suport.

THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR TROUBLE. Responsibility is often so widely distributed under our form of government that individuals are not made to feel their errors or misdeeds. But things are getting into such shape that a very few individuals will be held directly and personally responsible for financial, industrial and political consequences, at least for some time to come. President Cleveland, for what he has done and is doing, is about the only man of his party upon whom such responsibility distinetly rests, although Senator Gorman of that side may soon come to share it if, purely for partisan reasons, he refuses to cause a bill increasing revenue to be reported, and assists free-silver Senators in their "stand and deliver" performance. Mr. German rather than any other Democrat of the Senate is mentioned, because he has sense enough to know that the question is actually one of revenue, because the act of 1894 was at no time the sort of measure he thought ought to be passed, and because, representing an Eastern and manufacturing State, he knows what its consequences have been in some measure. Senators Jones and Teller are the other two most directly responsible, for reasons which they entirely under-

It is only too obvious that the business of the year does not open with encouragement. In fact there were great hopes during the latter part of 1895 that the setback then so apparent would cease with the holiday vacation, that the long delay of buyers would by that time have exhausted their stocks and compelled them to act, and that the vigor of the House would be in some degree imitated by the Senate, so that action on remedial measures could be reached early in the year. Every competent trade report shows that these anticipations have as yet been disappointed. The menacing tone of the Venezuela message and the hysterical appeal about the finances which followed were in part causes, and it soon became known that the Bond bill could not pass the Senate. But with prompt increase of revenue and checking of imports there would be no real need of borrowing, and if any such need should appear, the moderate amount would suffice which banks and trust companies are now ready to pay for bonds.

The responsibility rests mainly with those who have delayed and do delay the increase of revenue. The President's share in the responsibility is great because in his annual message and since he has been guilty of the assertion that the revenue was not deficient and need not be which makes effective the legal protection of prisoners to London for trial. === A dispatch | increased. If he has changed his mind by this | churches and schools against the encroachment developed since his Venezuela message was delivered, it would be most patriotic for him to make the fact known, because it would influence enough Democrats in the Senate to make action easy. In truth, the President must be aware that it would be the height of folly to go on pressing just claims which a powerful foreign nation may oppose, though we continue unable to prepare seacoasts for defence, or a Navy for most efficient service, because the expenditures in fourteen days of January were \$19,413,000, and the entire receipts were only \$12,837,518, showing a deficit of \$6,575,500 in less than half a

But if the President would be entirely inexcusable in case he should refuse to permit increase of revenue, if his conduct in that event would be so palpably unpatriotic and hostile to National interests that it ought to leave him not a respectable apologist, what can be said of the two Senators who could pass a revenue bill in forty-eight hours if they chose, and who have for many years so steadily upheld the protection of home industry that it is not possible to question their honest convictions on that subject? If they know, as they must, that the encouragement of foreign importations and the depression of home industries by excessive competition are the root of trouble, and if they know, as they certainly do, that the Treasury is at this time absolutely in need of larger revenue, which it is palpably unpatriotic to refuse, what is to be the public judgment of those Senators?

TENDING TOWARD AN ADJUSTMENT.

Another reason for believing that our controversy with England concerning Venezuela is on the way to an honorable and satisfactory adjustment is added to those which had come to public knowledge already, by the announcement that the British Colonial Office has cordially responded to the request of our State Department that British representatives in South Africa should be instructed to use their influence for the protection of American citizens in the Transvaal. In itself this exchange of humane and friendly communications would be significant, but the fact that it closely followed the disclosure of the English Cabinet's decision to publish the English side of the boundary case more than doubles its importance. It is probable that Secretary Olney's dispatch to Mr. Bayard invoking the good offices of the English Government in South Africa was intended to convey an intimation of the pleasure with which the Administration at Washington had heard of that concession, and of the grateful sentiments which inspired it.

There can be no offence in using the words "concession" and "grateful," for they are fully warranted by the obviously authoritative declaration of "The London Standard" on Monday that the Venezuela Blue Book would be published as soon as possible, and of the reasons for that change of intention. It says, truly we do not doubt, that Lord Salisbury and his colleagues have clearly recognized the meaning and the value of "the magnanimous attitude of the American Nation" toward Great Britain since the sudden development of perilous complications in South Africa, and are glad to signify their appreciation in a manner sure to be acceptable to this country. There is no question that a prompt and frank disclosure of the eviceived and in which it is accepted.

Transvaal trouble, with its revelation of Eng-- it will bear fruit in legislation. land's isolation of a great opportunity for a just and rational settlement of the Venezuelan business was a far more accurate expression of popular feeling in this country, as it has proved to be of official purpose. We have cheerfully accepted our full share of responsibility for arousing American opinion to resistance of Britto recognize and promote a change of sentiment and disposition on the part of the English Government, corresponding, we cannot doubt, to the sense of equity and the mood of reason which even now prevail in both countries.

SALOONS, CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS. Mr. Julius Harburger is troubled. He is unable to issue liquor licenses as fast as he could wish, and the Court of Appeals is bringing sorrow to thousands of homes. "The Constitution "and the common law forbid the disturbing of "vested rights," he says, but the Court of Appeals has adopted an old Tammany motto and does not let the Constitution interfere with its decisions. It has declared that the law made by the Democratic Legislature of 1892 prohibiting the establishment of a liquor-store within says, and that a liceuse cannot be issued for such a place to anybody but the person who held it at the time of the passage of the act. Harburger easily shows that this is unconstitutional, but, unfortunately for the brewers and liquor-sellers, whose interests he represents in the Board of Excise, there is no way in which he can reverse the decision, and there is every prospect that between 1,500 and 2,000 saloons in this town will have to close before long because they have been licensed in violation of law, and, Mr. Harburger says, "rulnation and thes. deprivation will be the result."

Accordingly, he proposes that these poor busi-

churches might become so thickly scattered that saloons would find no place to exist, and cries workers will allow their activities to be enout against the wrong of ruining a man's prop. larged. erty by making it impossible for him to transfer his business if it is within the proscribed limits. The United States Supreme Court has decided restrictions, and in England many years ago the dents as these do not in the least disturb an ad-Harburger. He is sure the decision violates the Constitution, but since he cannot make his protest effective as a stay of proceedings, the next best thing is to get the law repealed.

That is the thing that the friends of temper ance and morality must be alive to prevent. They have won a signal victory in this decision, If they do not openly demand a change in the law, they will seek some hidden way to get it. | zens, The prospect of a general revision of the excise laws this winter gives a favorable opportunity for the restrictive clause to be dropped from the text of a passing bill or for a few words to be introduced robbing the restriction of its effectiveness as now interpreted by the Court of Appeals, and making it as worthless as it has been when applied by Tammany Excise Commissioners. It may be expected that the liquor dealers and their advocates will make a great deal of noise about the bigoted restraints put upon the liquor traffic, but, as a matter of fact, nobody has any reasonable ground for complaint. Whoever goes through our streets must be impressed with the great superfluity of saloons. No need of the public calls for such a number. If every one of them within 200 feet of a church or school were abolished there would still be more than enough to supply the appetites of all the drinkers in New-York. They are not required by the legitimate needs of the trade. They are established by the brewers seeking to make an unnatural outlet for their wares. If they have to close them, the public and the decent, law-abiding retail dealers, who are bonafide owners of their saloons and keep in one place year after year, will be the gainers.

## A STEP TOWARD GOOD ROADS.

With most of the recommendations of the special Committee on Good Roads appointed by the Legislature the intelligent citizens of the State will find themselves in cordial agreement, and they will look hopefully to see them enacted into legislation. The foundation plan of the committee has been borrowed-wisely, we think -from Massachusetts, Connecticut, New-Jersey and other States, in which progress has been made in the cause of road improvement. The committee proposes that a central body, with headquarters at Albany, shall have supervision of all roads hereafter built. Provision is made for State aid in the construction of roads under certain conditions, but the initiative must be taken by the people of the town or section to be benefited. Petitions may be presented by the people of any region, by a town, or by the Board of Supervisors of a county; and in general it may be said that the State is to bear one-third of the cost of building roads authorized by the central body, or Highway Commission. This is substantially the Massachusetts system, which has produced excellent results. A large number of petitions have been submitted to the Commission there, and the desire for improved roads is general throughout the State. It is possible that considerable time will be required to educate the people of New-York to the importance of this matter, but with State aid and State supervision it can scarcely be doubted that the era of road reform here will soon begin.

Other noteworthy recommendations are made by the committee and have been embodied in the bills presented to the Legislature. One of these is that the present pathmaster system be taxes be done away with. That this will be an important step in the right direction we have no doubt whatever. The old system has nothing to commend it, and it is chiefly responsible for the evils of our roads as they exist. In place of dence on which the English Government relies | it, it is recommended that there be one Commisto sustain its South American boundary claims | sioner of Highways in each town. That would | ries and formed a universal league to ratify

sion it was natural and inevitable that more than | conforms to a general sense of propriety. But | insure intelligent and harmonious treatment of | that decree and to make sure that its execution that is not all. By the force of circumstances | the highways in each neighborhood, which is it is made an act of special comity to the United | totally wanting under the present primitive arthe committee is that there should be a law It is true that some members of Congress and enacted providing for the use of wide tires on Railroad Commissioners that the number of not a few newspapers have shown an inclina- vehicles, to take effect in the year 1900, the persons killed at grade crossings in this State tion, if not a strong desire, to make the Anglo- width of tire being governed by the weight car-German discord a new cause of friction between ried. Certain it is that there is small use in England and the United States, by lauding the | building first-class roads if they are to be speed-President Kriiger-a message to which he has vehicles carrying heavy loads. The recomhimself given a conciliatory interpretation with- mendation that the convicts in the State prisons in the last few days. But we do not think that | be employed in the work of road-building may they have reflected American opinion in so do- be viewed with misgiving by many citizens; We are convinced, on the contrary, that but, on the whole, the work of the committee The Tribune's immediate recognition in the is deserving of cordial praise, and we hope that

### THE UNIVERSITY SETTLEMENT.

The problems presented to the members of the University Settlement Society at its annual meeting yesterday are of importance not only to those engaged in the work, but to everybody ish aggression, and we would be among the first | interested in the welfare of the city. The impulse to give and to labor for the uplifting of if the city is not in a few years to have a water the masses is widespread, but not every effort | famine, in that direction is wisely and successfully earried on. The tenement-house dwellers are hard to reach, and do not respond readily to advances on the part of those who belong to a different class in society, and it is only with the exercise of the greatest tact and discretion that their confidence can be gained and any really valuable work done among them. The University Settlement has been exceptionally successful in gaining that confidence. It is not an esoteric missionary enterprise, but an institution identified with the people whom it seeks to benefit. The workers have their permanent headquarters, and some of them actually live close beside their charges. They are not visitors, but neighbors, of the tenement-house dwellers, are in sympathy with them, have gained 200 feet of a church or school means what it | an insight into their needs and are prepared to use to the greatest advantage every instrument put at their disposal.

With such a capacity for doing good, the society deserves liberal support and encouragement from citizens. It has not courted public notice, and has uniformly discouraged the press from giving accounts of its labors, fearing that its beneficiaries might thus be repelled and led to distrust it. Instead, it has pursued its way in silence, working in an old and uncomfortable house, without sufficient room or proper facili-If the society is not to be handlenpped in the future, however, larger provision for it must be made. A properly equipped building, twice ness men who are hounded on all sides and the size of the present broken-down tenementtyrannically forbidden to ply their trade where | house, could be used to advantage, and the field it suits them because, for sooth, the morals of for new workers in many lines is extensive. little school-children must be guarded, shall | The society now has a foothold among the poor start a movement for a change in the law which | people and new opportunities for usefulness are will deprive the schools and churches of their opened to it, the neglect of which would be a monopoly of the blocks in which they stand. He | misfortune to the city. How many of those opis driven to desperation at the thought that portunities can be seized depends on the extent to which the resources at the command of the

philanthropic enthusiasts and teachers. The University Settlement has classes and clubs of objections of the brewers to free beer, that it a public point of view. It is making good citiwould ruin their already established places, zens, stirring up the people to take a lively inwere silenced by the answer that there could be terest in civic matters, and to realize their reno vested rights in a business which required sponsibility for the Government under which legal toleration to exist at all. But such preceditive. The progress of such education means the downfall of bad local government. The vocate of saloon interests so devoted as Mr. power of bad politics has rested in the existence of uninterested, ignorant and immobile masses of citizens, who accepted the evil conditions about them, and, regardless of their own interest in cleanliness and honesty, permitted themselves to be marshalled in support of evil. When in the tenement-houses the primary issues of local government come to be generally thought of, the tremendous problem of the future of municipalities will cease to be so terrible. time, as he well might have, in view of the facts of saloons, but the discomfitted brewers and re. The University Settlement is doing its share the encouragement and support of all good citi-

## THE GUILT OF EUROPE.

Perhaps the worst phase of the Armenian tragedy is seen in some of the explanations of the attitude of the Powers made by the Continental press. Here, for example, is the "Neue Freie Presse" of Vienna, a serious and authoritative journal, gravely telling the world what good has been ac complished by the European concert. Beyond dispute, it says, the concert has been doubly beneficial, first of all to the Powers themselves and then to Turkey, Doubtless, But where does Armenia come in? What good has the concert done to her? We had supposed that Armenia was the cause of this whole crisis, and was to be the beneficiary of whatever action was taken. Such, apparently, was not the case, Armenia has no share nor lot in what has been cained. The chief beneficiaries are the selfish Powers themselves, and after them the wicked Turk. That is to say, the judges have secured favors for themselves, and have bestowed favors mon the guilty criminal at the bar, and have left the hapless plaintiff to her fate, with not a wrong redressed.

We are told, moreover, what was the great from fear of each other. Not, of course, in their direct relations with each other, but solely with regard to the Turkish question. All felt assured that no one of them would go in single-handed and succor the Armenians. That was the thing they feared, and from it the concert saved them. It was, in brief, a concert for inaction. Any one of them, acting alone, could have saved Armenia. But that would have been displeasing to the rest. So they all agreed to keep their hands off, to do nothing, to let the Armenians be slaughtered wholesale without interfer ence. They entered into a compact not to save a single babe from torture, a single woman from outrage, a single Armenian from death. And then, as the crowning stroke of Christian statesmanship, to prove the reality of this union for infamy, they agreed to make a concerted deman# for an extra guardship apiece at Constantinople! This heroic demand, the "Neue Freie Presse" assures us, "received the unreerved support of Russia." It was accordingly granted, and the Powers were satisfied. No doubt if they had demanded that their Ministers should have an extra button apiece on their coats, that would have been granted, too. Why should not all vexed questions in the East be similarly settled? Why not, indeed? The 'Neue Freie Presse

truly says there is no reason to doubt that the Turkish Government could be compelled to mend its ways, if only the Powers would demand it with the same unanimity and earnestness they have displayed in their do-nothing policy. Of course it could. No one has ever questioned that, And that is the measure of the damnation of the Powers, that they could have saved Armenia, but would not. They deliberately chose abolished, and that the "working out" of road to let a Christian nation be exterminated, and bound themselves each to each by an oath not to interfere. The Turkish Government-a weak and impotent creature of the Powers-merely decreed the extermination of the Armenians, But the great and mighty Powers themselves sunk for a time all their differences and rival-

There is a degree of encouragement to be derived from the fact stated in the report of the last year was smaller by thirty than the casualties of the previous year, and the number of injured fifteen fewer. Still, sixty-four fatal accidents at these danger points are entirely too many. Grade crossings can hardly be abolished in short order, but it is high time something was done to diminish the number of them.

New-York needs more water, according to "Harper's Weekly." This week's issue contains an interesting illustrated article which makes a detailed inquiry into our future supply and demand. Under the best conditions, it is held, we cannot get more than 360,000,000 gallons a day, and at the worst only 260,000,000 gallons from the present watershed, while in 1902 at the lowest computation we shall require 252,000,000 gallons, and at the rate of increase shown between 1890 and 1894, we shall need much more. The conclusion reached is that an additional watershed must be obtained

Glasgow shipowners want war with Germany. as it would help their business. Perhaps there are some Glasgow undertakers who want an epidemic of smallpox Let each trade present its claims.

Judge Pryor, of the Supreme Court, has laid down a rule on the subject of naturalization that will receive the decisive approval of all who desire to see the standard of citizenship in this country elevated. In refusing to confer the rights of citizens on several men who appeared before him recently, the Judge said that persons who had not read the Constitution of the United States and could not speak the English language would simply waste their time in coming before him. What a good thing it would be if all our other Judges should adopt a similar rule and steadfastly adhere to it! Men lacking the qualifications named by Justice Pryor are certainly not likely to become good citizens of the United

If William II comes over to capture that cup, or if his yacht comes, there will certainly be a pretty series of races, and we do not believe there will be any repetition of the Dunraven

Pittsburg has had almost all of its electrical activities palsied by electrolysis. This is an esoteric word, standing for an obscure condition which only experts know anything about, and they do not know much. But, although it is so occult and mysterious, it is manifestly formidable. Pittsburg, which had put its wires underground at great expense, is now taking them up and placing them overhead again, where they will be as unsightly and as much in the way as ever, but not so likely to be reddered suddenly useless. It is clear that the inderground road for the wires is not without its difficulties, though abroad they do not seem to find them insurmountable. Our own electricians ought to be able to solve the problem without running the risk of leaving a municipality in the dark, with all its streetcars tied up, and its telegraph and telephone systems smitten with palsy, as has just befallen at various kinds, and meets the people and teaches | Pittsburg. Such a state of things in New-York would not be so calamitous as its bombardment by a British fleet, but it would inconvenience more persons and almost bring about a social revolution.

> The Brooklyn candidate for the police force who thought Africa a Northeastern State of the Union and Grover Cleveland Governor of New-York, should have made his application when the McLaughlin Ring was in power and one eye was considered enough for a policeman if he had a

That uncompromising opponent of machine domination in politics, "The Buffalo Express," celebrated its fiftieth anniversary yesterday. It was the recipient of congratulations from all parts of the State and from all parts of the country. This is as it should be. "The Express" is a clean, wholesome newspaper. It stands for what is best and most progressive in human affairs. toward bringing that day nearer, and deserves | It aims to direct public sentiment and party policy; it has never followed the whims of the multitude, deviated from its true course in consequence of friendly pleadings, or taken orders from arrogant, self-appointed political leaders. It stands for individual freedom of action under THE ESTATE OF WILLIAM H. BRADFORD. all circumstances; its record has been consistent, and we rejoice in the prosperity that marks the close of the first half-century of its useful life

"The Brooklyn Eagle" remarks that in 1882 the Republican candidate for Governor in this State was beaten "by more than 150,000 votes." In a little matter of this kind it is well to be fairly accurate, and "more than 150,000 votes" is misleading. Consultation of that invaluable political handbook. The Tribune Almanac, which ought to be found in every well-regulated newspaper office, would have shown that Grover Cleveand's plurality over Charles J. Folger in the year mentioned was mst 192.854.

## PERSONAL.

The citizens of St. Paul intend to erect a monument to commemorate the Grand Army of the Republic Encampment which will be held in that city this year. Each State Department of the Grand Army will be asked to contribute a stone for the monument, bearing the State inscription.

Sir Jacobus Albertus de Wet, the British representative in the Transvaal, is a descendant of Jacobus, the Dutch artist, whose son settled at the benefit gained by the Powers. It was freedom | Cape in 1999. He was born at the Cape over sixty years ago, and was for many years in business at Somerset, Cape Colony, as a notary public and law agent. He was a member of the Assembly for over twenty years, and in 1800 was appointed the Queen's representative at Pretoria, under the Convention of 1884. He was knighted on his appointment, and is as popular with the Boerz as it is possible for any Afrikander to be who holds authority from the Queen.

Brigadier-General Charles A. Heckman, who has died in Germantown, Penn., served with distinction in the Mexican and in the Civil wars.

The Right Hon, Charles Pelham Villiers, the 'Father" of the House of Commons, who has just celebrated his ninety-fifth birthday, has represented Wolverhampton continuously in sixty-one sessions of Parliament.

A circular has been sent out from San Francisco reference to the plan of erecting a drinking fountain in the old Plaza in that city as a memorial of Robert Louis Stevenson. "He dwelt for a with us," it says, "and added a distinction to our cosmopolitanism, to our picturesqueness, by recognizing both." Miss Louise Imagen Gulhey has undertaken the task of collecting such contributions as may be offered by Eastern admirers of Stevenson, and has met with good success.

President Cleveland has accepted an invitation to deliver an address at the 150th anniversary of the founding of Princeton College.

Queen Victoria gave a ton and a half of beef to the poor of Windsor on New Year's Day.

Christopher W. Bunting, the managing director "The Toronto Mail and Empire," who died last Monday, was one of the founders of the Liberal Conservative party of Canada. Under his vigorous and able management "The Mail and Empire" has become one of the most influential journals in Canada.

Ex-Judge Lyman Trumbull, of Chicago, says there is no truth in the report that he will be the Populist candidate for the Presidency.

In "The Christian Register" the Rev. Samuel J. Barrows, editor of that paper, tells how the open ing of a barrel of apples not long ago brought back with vividness his first experience of the "real country" on the farm of his uncle near Tarrytown. He was born in New-York City, on the East Side, as it used to be, not far from the neighborhood of Grand-st., and of that time he says that "boys might cross the East River and play ball on Wheat Hill, but a few blocks from the ferry, or go to Greenpoint and bake clams, or wander over the will wastes of rock which now form the Central Park."

Professor C. A. L. Totten, a former instructor in Yale, has issued a calendar for past and future time, covering a period of 67,713,250 years. ANNUITIES FOR EMPLOYES.

LIBERAL PROVISION MADE FOR RELA TIVES AND FRIENDS.

HOW WILLIAM F. FOSTER DISTRIBUTED HIS WEALTH-BENEFICIARIES BY SCORES.

The will of William Fowler Foster, the wealthy glove manufacturer, who died on December 3, 1895, at his beautiful home at Riverside Drive and One-hundred-and-second-st., was offered for probate yesterday. The will follows closely on the lines of the information given in The Tribune of December 11 Mr. Foster, as was then related, had been, in spite of physical disadvantages, a notably successful business man, while possessing a deep love of nature and the warmest feelings of charity and good will toward those about him. Scores of relatives, friends, business employes and servants will have cause to remember him gratefully throughout their lives for the benefactions disclosed by his will.

Mr. Foster was married, but had no children. Although he had a fine house in Riverside Drive, and had purchased the Field and other estates along the Hudson River to form a "Sabine Farm," on which to enjoy some of the rural delights described in the Horatian odes, the real estate which he owned at his death is valued by his executor at only \$50,000. The personal property is estimated to be worth \$1,000.000. The testator directs in his will that his body

be cremated and deposited in the upper section of his sarcophagus at Woodlawn. His wife is to receive \$10,000 in cash. The rest of his property is to be turned into cash and to be used by his executors in the purchase of annuities. His wife is to receive \$10,000 a year for her life. This is to be paid even if the estate is not sufficiently large for the purchase of all the other annuities. The will then provides for the purchase of annuities of \$1,000 each for Samuel Foster, of Prosnuities of \$1,000 each for Samuel Foster, of Frospect, Wis., and George H. Foster, of Evanston,
Ill., brothers of William F. Foster; for Mrs.
Elizabeth Foster, Mrs. Samuel Foster, Mrs.
Phocian Foster, and Mrs. George H. Foster, his
sisters-in-law; for John H. Paul and John C.
Mitchem, brothers-in-law, for John P. Woodbury, his former partner, and for Mrs. H. E.
Hopp, and Misses Carrie E. and Emma Fox,
sisters of his wife.

Sisters of his wife.

Then follows in the will a long list of those who are to receive smaller annuities for life. Thirty-eight persons are to receive annuities of \$500 each, twenty-one are to receive \$300 yearly \$100 each, twenty-one have \$100 each year. The \$500 each, twenty-one are to receive \$300 yearly and thirty-seven are to have \$100 each year. The total annual value of the sums to be distributed, including the gift to Mrs. Foster, is more than \$50,000. Among the beneficiaries are nephews and nieces and many persons distantly related to or connected by marriage with Mr. Foster. Most of the \$300 and \$100 annuities and some of those of \$500 go to employes of the corporation of Foster, Paul & Co., of which Mr. Foster was a director. The family servants are to have annuities of \$100 each and the young women em-

director. The family servants are to have annuities of \$100 each, and the young women employed in the glove house are not forgotten.

The residuary estate, if any exists after the purchase of the annuities, is to be divided into two shares. One share is to be expended in the purchase of a further annuity for Mrs. Foster, and the other share is to be divided into eight parts, one of which is to be used to buy life annuities for each of these persons: Livingston Gifford, Samuel F. Paul, Thoruas N. Foster, George A. Foster, G. T. Newell, Robert W. King, John Steel and Frederick W. Quanz. All the annuities are to be purchased in equal shares from the Mutual Life Insurance Company and the Equitable Life Assurance Society, if they are willing to sell them.

The executors named in the will are Mrs. Ber-

The executors named in the will are Mrs. Bertha M. Foster, Livingston Gifford, Samuel F. Paul, Thomas A. Foster, George A. Foster, G. T. Newell, Robert W. King, John Steel and Frederick W. Quanz.

CONTEST OVER THE MELVILLE PROPERTY. Testimony was heard yesterday before Surrogate Arnold in the proceedings to break the will of Alexander Melville, who died a year ago, leaving an estate valued at some \$50,000. All the property was left to the widow and one son, two daughters and one son being cut off. The disinherited children-Charles Melville, Isabelia D. Sturges and Mrs. Samuel Shirley-are the contestants.

There was a contest over the admission of the testimony of Dr. James P. Daly, who was the

testimony of Dr. James P. Daly, who was the physician of the testator. Counsel for the proponents contended that anything said to him by the testator was in the nature of a confidential communication. The Surrogate ruled that the code allowed one or more of the heirs to waive the prohibition and the testimony went in.

Dr. Daly said that the testator was suspicious and of unsound mind. He did not think that the testator's age, eightly years, would account for this. He declared that Mr. Melville was suffering from a beginning of softening of the brain, and that the symptoms were childishness and lack of expression. The witness said that at one time Mr. Melville made coffins for himself and his son, saying that they were better than he could buy. He was formerly a carpenter.

Willis W. Culver, an attorney, who drew the will, testified that when he saw the testator last he thought he was failing and weak, but the witness would not say that he was of unsound mind.

The case went over for a week.

The will of William H. Bradford was offered for

probate yesterday. Mr. Bradford died on December 30. His home was at No. 21 Washington Place. By his will be made bequests of \$5,000 each to Mrs. Virginia A. Chabannes and Mrs. Louise Reggio, and of \$2,500 to Anna B. Hegeman and Charlotte A. Hegeman. The buildings at No. 216 Bowery and No. 22 Cortlandt-st, were left in trust to his execu-No. 22 Cortlandt-st, were left in trust to his executors, the income to be paid to his daughter, Grace Bradford Fairfax, for life and to her children afterward. The same disposition was made of No. 172 Bowery and No. 28 Grand-st, for the benefit of his son, William H. Bradford, and of Nos. 131 and 175 Bowery for the benefit of his son, George D. Bradford, who has since died. If any of the children die without descendants their share must revert to testator's wife, who is also the legates under the cause disposing of the remainder of the estate. Mr. Bradford's property amounted in value to nearly \$200,000.

## SOME WILLS FILED YESTERDAY.

Henrietta Baker, who died recently, left by her will, which was filed yesterday, the sum of \$5,000 to her brother-in-law, the Rev. Dr. A. F. Schauffler, and a similar sum to his wife. Smaller bequests were made to other relatives. The sum of \$2,000 was given to the Woman's Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church, and \$2,000 to the New-York City Mission and Tract Society. The rest of

York City Mission and Tract Society. The rest of the estate is bequeathed to the sisters of the de-ceased woman.

John Kopp, of No. 84 Third-sta who died on De-cember 8, left an estate valued at about \$275,000. By his will, which was filed for probate yesterday, all the property is given to his widow, Christiana Kopp. There are three sons and two daughters living. Kopp. There are three living.
By the will of Ella C. Hurlbut, which was fied in By the will of Ella C. Hurlbut, which was fied in By the well of the ween her

By the will of Elia C. Hurlbut, which was fied in the Surrogate's office yesterday, her estate, amounting to about \$\$5,000 in value, is divided between her brother. Charles A. Childs, and her sister, Augusta D. Childs. The life insurance policy held by Mrs. Hurlbut upon the life of Henry A. Hurlbut is a part of one of the bequests.

The will of Thomas Dumlap, the old Tammany leader, who died recently, was filed for probate yesterday. Mr. Dumlap's estate was, as his friends expected, very small, amounting to only a few hundred dollars. He left it all to his daughter, Mrs. Lizzie Tonnee, of Westlield, N. J., with whom he lived at the time of his death.

REPUBLICAN UNION'S NEW HOME.

LEADERS OF THE PARTY IN THE XXIXTH DIS-TRICT SECURE COMMODIOUS QUARTERS.

The recently formed Republican Union of the XXIXth Assembly District has rented a com-modious house at No. 69 East Fifty-ninth-st., furnished it, and dedicated it to the use of the Republican party. constitution provides that the affairs, funds

and property of the union shall be managed by a ouncil, "one of whom, at least, shall reside in each election district," and some of the members who have consented to serve are as follows: E. W. Bloomingdale, Chauncey M. Depew, Elthu Root, John L. Tonnele, Edward F. Brown, James Yereance, A. D. Juilliard, Mortimer C. Addoms, Thomas F. Wentworth, Anson G. McCook, John S. Tebetts, Harry Haydock, Samuel Thomas, J. A. Elmendorf, A. B. Wetmore, William L. Strong, Hal Bell, Samuel G. French, William L. Findley, Frederic H. Hatch, E. J. Ganzenmuller, Seth M. Milliken, Thomas J. Callaghan, Brace Hayden, Monta-

ken, Thomas J. Callaghan, Brace Hayden, Montague Lessler, Joseph Murray, John McConaughy, ir., Charles H. T. Collis, Alexander Clinch, James E. Ware, J. F. Hitchcock, John K. Cilley, Isaac H. Bromley, Henry Gleason, James Talcott, Theodore Roosevelt, John S. Wise, Edward W. Harris, Fernando Baltes, Walter R. Benjamin, S. W. Bowne, H. R. De Milt, F. A. Wilcox, Alfred L. White, G. G. Brinckerhoff, B. L. Ludington, Thomas W. Hopkins and Frank Le Grand Gillis. The clubhouse is open every evening, and the enrolled Republicans of the district are invited to visit it and to sign the roll. No personal liability will be incurred, as the constitution provides that "there shall be no fixed dr annual dues required from the members, but any member, upon signing the roll or thereafter, may subscribe such sum as he may choose to contribute toward the maintenance of the union."

James A. Blanchard is the president, and Thomas B. Odell the temporary secretary.